

DAYTON B. HILL DEAD

New Yorker Expires in Home at Wolfert's Roost.

LONG A LEADER IN HIS STATE

Governor, United States Senator, and at One Time a Presidential Possibility—Author of the Immortal Saying, "I am a Democrat"—Party Regularity Was His Motto.

Albany, Oct. 20.—Only his night nurse and his faithful old housekeeper, Mrs. Rudolph Bieri, were with Mr. Hill when he asked for a glass of water early this morning. He sat up to drink it, fell back and expired. Acute dilation of the heart was the immediate cause of death.

During his last illness Mr. Hill received friends at his home, Judge Alton Parker called last Friday when on his way West. Mr. Hill then seemed to be in good spirits and talked cheerfully. It was intended to ask him to preside at the Democratic mass meeting here November 2.

The last political meeting with which he was actively connected was the Bryan mass meeting at the hall two years ago. In introducing Mr. Bryan he said merely that as it was the duty of the president to present the candidate he would present him.

Mr. Hill's friends advised him to take a rest recently. He replied:

"A poor man has no time to rest."

Mr. Hill's income was perhaps \$12,000 or \$15,000 a year. He kept up his law practice to the end, and every day drove in an old-fashioned phaeton to and from his law office in Broadway at Albany.

A brother, Dr. Alton D. Hill, of Dexter, Me., and several cousins, survive him. No arrangements for the funeral will be made until Dr. Hill arrives here Saturday. Interment will take place at Mount Falls, Schuylkill county, near Mr. Hill's birthplace. Men prominent in all walks of life are expected to attend the funeral, probably next Monday.

PARTY LEADER IN STATE FOR NEARLY TWO DECADES

David Bennett Hill was sixty-seven years old and his life was one of repeated self-obliteration. He occupied a unique place in the history of the famous men of America. Twice governor of New York, once United States Senator, mayor of Elmira, for years regarded as a Presidential possibility, his last two prominent appearances in the political arena were in nominating Democratic Presidential candidates in 1904 and 1908.

In spite of his almost total retirement following his withdrawal from the campaign of 1904 and the long periods of seclusion which preceded that, Mr. Hill's name will always be brought up by the quoting of the phrase, "I am a Democrat." It was coined by him when a newsdealer on railroad trains and was the slogan of his followers through many tempestuous years.

A bachelor, as unloved and unloving in private life as he was in politics despite his political genius, he possessed sheer ability which compelled tribulation where he lacked in the friend-making role. He was born in Havana, N. Y., on August 29, 1843, the son of Caleb and Eunice Duffrey Hill. Educated in the public schools and at Havana Academy, he returned to the United States and began his career in the law in the small town.

He was admitted to the bar in 1864, after moving to Elmira in 1862. There he became prominent in the law and his reputation as a coming Democratic politician grew accordingly. Always a party man, he soon became a leader and controlling power in his county and district. He was elected city attorney at the age of twenty-one and rapidly became an active force in the politics of Chemung County. In 1870, when but twenty-six years old, he was elected to the assembly.

In 1875 Gov. Tilden enlisted Mr. Hill's services in his fight on the canal ring. The young man, then out of the assembly, made the fight for governor and carried Chemung County against the canal ring, heading a delegation devoted to Tilden. For this Mr. Hill was made a member of the Democratic State committee. Two years later he was chairman of the State convention at Elmira.

In 1880 Mr. Hill was elected alderman in Elmira, and two years later he was chosen mayor. Elected lieutenant governor on the ticket headed by Governor Cleveland in 1882, he became governor when Mr. Cleveland was elevated to the Presidency.

Mr. Hill was re-elected, remaining in the executive office at Albany until 1891, during which time he administered vigorously, vetoing freely to hold down extravagance and working for ballot reform.

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WRITE FOR CATALOG.

ST. MARGARET'S BOARDING DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, 2115 California Ave. Boys admitted under 12. School will reopen September 28. MISS LIP-PINCOFF AND BAKER, Principals.

POTOMAC UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL DAY AND NIGHT CLASSES, 1881 THIRD ST. N. W.

HUDSON MAXIM POETRY.

In vain, in vain the old time rules for recognition clamor! You take a square and other tools, a rip saw and a hammer; you choose material that's strong, and plan your roof and gable, and then you build a thrilling song as you would build a stable. It's all as simple as get out, since Maxim's explanation! What were the old-time bards about, to hunt for inspiration? The grand old poets walked abroad, by threes ecstatic driven, and while their mantles swept the sod, their eyes were fixed on heaven; they heard strange voices in the breeze, heard music in the willows, and there were stanzas in the trees, and cantos in the billows. In future times the youth will learn (or else his teacher whacks him) that poets who desire to earn their grub must follow Maxim. "You take a plane," the books will say, "a corkscrew and a chisel, and use these rules to build a lay, or it will be a fizzle. You do not wear a laurel wreath, to write an ode immortal; you take a saw with shining teeth, and make it hum and chortle; you mix a tub of sand and lime, you take a broom and hammer—and some may call the product rhyme, and others katzenjammer."

WALT MASON.

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DIES AT WOLFERT'S ROOST.



HON. DAVID BENNETT HILL, Noted Democrat, long a leader of party in New York.

BRYAN IN REPLY TO COL. ROOSEVELT

Nebraskan Points Out Meaning of New Nationalism.

Indianapolis, Oct. 20.—William J. Bryan completed his speaking tour of Indiana to-day, addressing a large audience at Richmond to-night.

His final speech was devoted almost entirely to the inconsistency of Mr. Roosevelt's progressive, pleading in the Sixth Congressional district for the re-election of Representative Barnard, a standstill, and Mr. Barnard, standstill, urging the re-election of Beveridge, a progressive.

Bryan was at his best, and the audience, composed in great part of Republicans, appeared to appreciate the humor of the situation and enjoyed it immensely. Earlier Mr. Bryan addressed a large crowd at Crawfordsville and answered the speech that Col. Roosevelt made in that city a few days before along the general lines of his speech last night, except that he elaborated more on it because it was of local significance.

In Mr. Bryan's audience was a large number of students from Wabash College, and Mr. Bryan addressed part of his speech to them, elaborating more than elsewhere the distinction between the democratic and aristocratic idea, illustrating its application to government, and citing a number of countries in the old world to show the worldwide growth of the democratic idea.

He appealed to the young men to inquire what is right, rather than what is popular. After a strong appeal to the college students to stand firmly for what they regarded as right, he referred to the Roosevelt speech, and said that the "new nationalism" means simply a concentration of money in Washington and then in the President, and declared that he knew no man except Roosevelt who would be willing to assume such a responsibility as that involved in the use of money to declare such sentiments to be dangerous, in that they would prove subversive of the Constitution and give one man power that could be easily abused.

Cabinet Crisis in Portugal. Lisbon, Oct. 20.—There are rumors of a Cabinet crisis. The ministers of war, finance, and public works, it is believed, will resign.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY. So thinks at least one traveling man. Without my mileage books and grip I start out on a trip without a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in my valise, I am a lost soul.

St. Louis hardware house. Why? Because I have to put up at all kinds of hotels and boarding houses, and I don't eat good, bad, and indifferent food at all hours of the day and night and I don't believe any man's stomach will stand that sort of thing without protest; any way I know mine won't. It has to have something to break the fall and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the crutch I fall back on.

My friends often "josh" me about it, tell me I'm an easy mark for patent medicine fakery, that advertised medicines are humbugs, &c. But I notice that they are nearly always complaining of their aches and pains and poor digestion, while I can stand most any kind of fare and feel good and ready for my work when it needs me. I believe I owe my good digestion and sound health to the daily, regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, year in and year out, and all the "joshing" in the world will never convince me to the contrary.

I used to have heartburn about three times a day and a headache about three or four times a week, and after standing for this for four or five years I began to look around for a crutch and found it when my doctor told me the best investment I could make would be a fifty-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I have invested about fifty cents a month for them ever since and when I stop to think that that is what I spend every day for fifty cents a month, I don't care for any better life insurance.

My druggist tells me they are the most potent of all the medicines he has, and that they have maintained their popularity and success because they do as advertised. They bring results, and results are what count in a patent medicine as much as in selling hardware.

SEE SLIGHT TO TAFT

Republicans Amazed at Attitude of Col. Roosevelt.

DECLARATION OF HOSTILITY

Political Washington, According to Correspondent of New York Paper, Considers Act One of Apparently Deliberate Discourtesy—Colonel in Gloom Over Outlook in State.

Several Others Speak.

Preceding Mr. Roosevelt were Bourke Cockran, who has bolted the Democratic ticket, County Chairman Lloyd C. Griscom, and Otto T. Barnard.

Then the citizen arose. He was a big, well-dressed citizen and appeared to be quite sane. He pushed his way forward and shouted:

"I reserve my right as an American citizen to ask a question."

"Ask about Mr. Stimson, not about me!" the colonel shouted back.

"In your first message to Congress, you went down to Pittsburgh, Pa., on the fourth day of July of that year and there you spoke to 20,000 of the American people," began the man excitedly.

"You said that special legislation became a necessity to regulate the so-called trusts, and on the second day of December of the same year, writing your message to the legislative bodies, the Congress and Senate of this nation, you said that the men that constructed our railroads across the continent, filled up our commerce, our manufactures, and our industries should not be tampered with at that time. You, the same colonel, who is here to-night,"

"You have asked your question," shouted the colonel, getting red.

"Yes."

"Now sit down. I am delighted to answer."

Whereupon Mr. Roosevelt went into a discussion of the square deal to corporations. He answered that in his message he had said that the trusts were not to be tampered with, but that he had made a mistake by doing so, and that the people were entitled to ample reward.

Fail to Draw Distinction. "And here comes the difficulty with the gentleman and his kind," he exclaimed angrily. "They do not draw any distinction between rendering service and swindling. And they seek refuge in the grossest mendacity when they try to confuse the issue."

While the colonel was continuing on a justification of his position, the citizen sat down and was not heard from again.

Col. Roosevelt got to the Clermont rink in Brooklyn, where he made his last speech for the night, at 10:10 o'clock. The crowd was estimated at 10,000.

The applause at sight of the colonel lasted four minutes by the watch and continued for half an hour, a wonderful, old-fashioned enthusiasm.

Mr. Roosevelt was interrupted a number of times by more applause and by shouts of approval. He spoke for thirty-five minutes, repeating for the last time the speeches which he has recently made.

Mr. Roosevelt starts to-morrow morning on another speaking tour. He leaves for Boston on the Bay State Limited at 10 o'clock, and expects to get back late Saturday night. He will speak in behalf of a regular and a progressive.

Will Indorse Lodge. In Boston to-morrow night, the colonel will review the career of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and will indorse him for a re-election to the United States Senate against Representative Butler Ames. On Saturday the colonel will go into New Hampshire to boost Robert Bass, the progressive candidate for governor.

Mr. Bass is a favorite of Winston Churchill.

A good deal of interest has been manifested that the speech that the colonel will make for Senator Lodge. Those who watched the campaign across Indiana, for Beveridge last week, are wondering what Mr. Roosevelt will say in regard to certain aspects of the administration and public questions.

On Sunday night the colonel will start out on a week's campaigning trip through New York State.

Sentinel to Lose Toe. Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 20.—United States Senator Shively, who was kept in absolute quiet here at the hotel all yesterday because of an infection of the foot, left from a bruised toe on a small toe, was able to-day to go to his home at South Bend, where his toe will be amputated.

Betting Commissioner Willing to Place Large Amount on Election. New York, Oct. 20.—A man who said he was Charlie Mahoney, formerly of the Hoffman House, called up a newspaper office to-night to say that he holds between \$25,000 and \$40,000 to bet on Dix at 2 to 1. He said he had been offering \$500,000 to bet on Dix at 2 to 1, but concluded to lengthen the odds to attract business. He said that only three bets have been made with him so far, each being \$1,200 to \$1,000 on Dix. He won't accept wagers for less than \$500, he said. He announced that one man has authorized him to lay 1 to 10 that Dix will win by 100,000 or over.

Warner Campaign Active. Rockville, Md., Oct. 20.—Beginning this evening, when a meeting was held at Old Germantown, there will be a steady flow of oratory in "old Montgomery" in the interest of the candidacy of Bradburn H. Warner, Jr., for Congress. Charles M. Jones, John W. Lancaster, Charles H. Edmonds, A. A. Bradlock, and William H. Patton, among those advertised to do the speaking, and it is understood that the candidate for Congress will also make a speech or two in this county.

Watmore G. O. P. to Meet. The Connecticut Republicans of the District will gather together to-morrow evening in the form of a rally and smoker at the Republican League headquarters, 1247 Pennsylvania avenue. There will be speeches by Hon. William Tyler Page, of Maryland; Hon. John G. Capers, of North Carolina; and Hon. John G. Capers, of North Carolina. An orchestra will furnish musical selections, and refreshments and cigars will be served.

ROOSEVELT TEXED AT INTERRUPTION

Man in the Audience Wants Questions Answered.

BIG CROWDS AT THE MEETINGS

Colonel Makes Three Speeches and Gets Generous Applause—Will Start on Tour Through New England This Morning, Speaking for Lodge and Candidate Robert Bass.

New York, Oct. 20.—The patriotic American citizen who is present at public speech making functions nearly broke up a monster mass meeting that was being addressed by Mr. Roosevelt in Terrace Garden to-night. The colonel was speaking about the corporations that ought to be helped. The citizen stood up and announced that as an American citizen he had a right to ask a question.

Mr. Roosevelt allowed that the man had. He told the crowd to give him a chance. The man then chided the colonel because he avowed the colonel was inconsistent in his attitude upon the railroads. There was a warm exchange of pleasantries, during which Mr. Roosevelt did most of the talking. It all came out of the history and the man was not arrested. But the colonel, plainly was angry at the interruption.

New York City had its first real opportunity of sizing up the political situation so far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned to-night. The two meetings that the colonel faced, one at Terrace Garden and the other at Lenox assembly rooms on the East Side, were wildly enthusiastic. At the first the crowd was mighty generous in its applause and yelled when the colonel rapped Mr. Dix.

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TAILORING TALKS.

By J. FRED GATCHELL, 928 FOURTEENTH STREET.

A man who is well dressed always gets attention. You know how it is in your business. As between a man who is carelessly attired and one who is properly dressed, the latter will get your ear first, and you are pretty apt to pay some heed to what he has to say. Somebody has observed that no man can AFFORD NOT to dress well. That's certainly true in a city like Washington.

But dressing well isn't a matter of expense. You've seen men you know pay any old price for their clothes—but they don't fit the clothes. The secret is getting a tailor who isn't so professional that he cannot be ingenious. It takes one style for you—and something entirely different for me. The cutter has got to be able to APPLY THE ART ACCORDING TO HIS CUSTOMER'S PERSONALITY.

I have always insisted on that kind of service here—and Mr.

VanDoren is that kind of a cutter. He makes a study of each measure—and gets the result each individual ought to have. That doesn't mean a disregard of your own notions. He'll put them into the garment, too, just as you want them. But he'll make the whole effect EFFECTIVE.

Now the Dress Clothes question comes up at this time as a necessity. One can go hardly anywhere after sundown in Washington and not feel out of gear, except in Evening Clothes. Fashion draws very arbitrary lines as to what is strictly correct. They don't need to cost a young fortune to be right. We'll disabuse your mind of any such idea if you'll take the subject up with us. VanDoren doesn't cut any garment with more success than the Full Dress and Tuxedo, and nobody will be better groomed at any function than you will if WE make them.

(CONTINUED MONDAY.)

TO-DAY IN HISTORY.

The Battle of Trafalgar—October 21.

On October 21, 1805, during the Napoleonic wars, was fought the famous battle of Trafalgar between the British fleet of 27 sail of the line and 4 frigates, under Lord Nelson, and the combined French and Spanish fleets, numbering 33 sail of the line and 7 frigates, under Villeneuve.

Before the battle Nelson ordered that the admirals and captains "knowing my precise object to be that of a close and decisive action, will supply any deficiency of signals and act accordingly. In case signals cannot be seen or clearly understood, no captain can do wrong if he places his ship alongside that of an enemy."

The battle of Trafalgar was one of the most fiercely contested sea engagements in the history of naval warfare. It resulted in a notable victory for the British, but it was dearly bought, for their great admiral fell mortally wounded in the action. As he was walking on the deck he was pierced by a shot from one of the French marksmen, and not more than fifteen yards away. "They have done for me at last, Hardy," said he. "I hope not," said Hardy. "Yes," he replied, "my backbone is shot through."

He was immediately carried below, but even then, such was his presence of mind, that he directed the tiller-rope, which had been shot away, be replaced, and taking out his handkerchief covered his face and scars lest his crew should be discouraged at the sight. The cockpit was crowded with wounded and dying men, yet he insisted that the surgeon should leave him and attend to those to whom he might be useful; "for me," he said, "you can do nothing."

All that could be done was to fan him with paper, and give him lemonade to assuage his burning thirst. As the action continued, however, several ships began to strike; and as the crew of the "Victory," Nelson's ship, cheered as each flag was lowered; at every cheer a gleam of joy illuminated the countenance of the dying hero. Hardy, taking Nelson by the hand, congratulated him, even in the arms of death, on his glorious victory, adding that fourteen or fifteen of the enemy were taken.

GEN. T. T. ECKERT DEAD.

Managed Military Telegraph Wires in Civil War.

New York, Oct. 20.—Thomas Thompson Eckert, for many years president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died to-day at West End, Long Branch, after an illness of some duration. He was eighty-six years old.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert was born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 23, 1824, and learned telegraphy when a young man. In 1849, while postmaster of Wooster, Ohio, he assumed charge of the telegraph lines. Later he supervised the construction of lines along the railroads of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago system. When this line was completed he was made superintendent of the Union Telegraph lines. With the formation of the original Western Union Company his jurisdiction extended.

Known to have a thorough insight into the affairs of the South, Gen. Eckert at the outbreak of the civil war was called to Washington by Col. Thomas A. Scott, then Assistant Secretary of War, who soon afterward placed him in charge of the military telegraph of the Department of the Potomac, with the rank of captain.

The position of telegraph captain and relations with President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and other Federal officials. In 1867 he resigned his place in the War Department to take charge of the Eastern division of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

URGES LIABILITY LAW.

John Mitchell Wants Workmen of Country Protected.

New York, Oct. 20.—The workmen of this country are much more concerned with the prevention of industrial accidents than with compensation for losses, according to an address delivered by John Mitchell to-night before the Liability Insurance Association at the Plaza. As the law stands now, said he, it is frequently less expensive for the employer to let the workman be killed or maimed than to safeguard against his injury.

"The United States is now the only industrial nation on earth that maintains the old system of liability based upon negligence," said Mr. Mitchell. "This law was evolved more than a century ago, and at a time when there was no mine, mill, factory, or railroad of any importance in the United States. The system may have been just then, but it is unjust now."

The law enacted by the last legislature in this State establishing a system of automatic compensation was, he thought, a step in advance, even though it applied only to a limited number of extra hazardous trades.

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

"That's well," replied Nelson, "but I bargained for twenty;" and then in a stronger voice, added, "Anchor, Hardy, anchor. Do you make the signal? Kias, Hardy," said he. Hardy knelt down and kissed his cheek. "Now I am satisfied," said Nelson. "Thank God I have done my duty."